

D1
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Please replace the last paragraph on page 9.

D2
Without wishing to be bound by any particular theory, the neuroprotective effect of *hedgehog* treatment may be due at least in part to the ability of these proteins to antagonize (directly or indirectly) *patched*-mediated regulation of gene expression and other physiological effects mediated by that protein. The *patched* gene product, a cell surface protein, is understood to signal through a pathway which causes transcriptional repression of members of the Wnt and Dpp/BMP families of morphogens, proteins which impart positional information. In development of the CNS and patterning of limbs in vertebrates, the introduction of *hedgehog*

A marked-up version of the amended paragraphs is provided below.

Motor nerves are responsible for voluntary movement. Their cell bodies lie within the spinal cord, and their processes transmit signals outward to specialized motor receptors on the skeletal muscles. Sensory nerves allow [teh]the sensation of pain, vibrations or touch, and sense where limbs are positioned in space. Their cell bodies are grouped in specialized structures called sensory "ganglia" next to the spinal cord. And they transmit signals from sensory receptors in the skin and other organs inward to the central nervous system (CNS). Autonomic nerves control involuntary functions like breathing, heartbeat, blood pressure, digestion and sexual function. Their cell bodies, clustered on autonomic ganglia, are spread throughout the body.

Without wishing to be bound by any particular theory, the neuroprotective effect of *hedgehog* [treatemtn]treatment may be due at least in part to the ability of these proteins to antagonize (directly or indirectly) *patched*-mediated regulation of gene expression and other physiological effects mediated by that protein. The *patched* gene product, a cell surface protein, is understood to signal through a pathway which causes transcriptional repression of members of